never subscribed.——If to depend directly upon the people, or their representative in Parliament, if, as a servant of the crown, to lean on no other support than that of public confidence,—if that be to be an adventurer, I plead guilty to the charge, and I would not exchange that situation, to whatever taunts it may expose me, for all the advantages which might be derived from an ancestry of a hundred generations."

New York, May 17.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

A most horrible occurrence took place at noon yesterday, at 71 Water street. A man named Alexander M'Lean, a labourer in several mercantile stores in the lower part of the city, stabbed his wife, which caused her death in less than an hour afterwards. They had separated nearly two months in consequence of ill treatment on his part. A child, aged four years, was their sole offspring, and was present at the commission of the horrid deed. M'Lean presented himself before his wife, at about twelve yesterday, having visited her twice previously in the same day, and inflicted, after a short altercation, the wound which caused her death. A young girl, who was in the room at the time, hearing a shriek, turned around and saw M'Lean in the act of withdrawing a knife from the body of his wife. Being alarmed, she ran down stairs to call her mother, and was followed by the unfortunate woman, who exclaiming that "M'Lean had killed her." Two men who happened to be in the apartment below caught her in their arms, carried her to the room above and placed her on a bed, upon which she shortly after expired. M'Lean having mixed a dose of poison, (arsenic) which he had ineffectually desired his wife to take, swallowed part of it immediately after the commission of the act. He was after a short delay apprehended, and carried to Bridewell, where medicines were administered. At a late hour last evening he was believed to be relieved from its effects, and likely to survive.

From the New York Gaz. May 18.

*The late Murder and suicide.*

M'Lean, who murdered his wife on Wednesday, expired in Bridewell between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of the arsenic he had swallowed.

THE MURDER OF WHIPPLE.

The Albany papers have disappointed us this morning, in regard to a further developement of facts respecting the assassination of Mr. Whipple. We spoke yesterday of the arrest of a man calling himself Joseph Orton. He has been, fully committed, under a strong presumption of guilt. The Governor, moreover, has offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the murderer.—Orton has been employed for the last six or eight months as a labourer on the farm on which Mr. Whipple's family reside. He is about 30 years of age, was born in Westchester county; but for a number of years has resided in Kentucky and Ohio, a part of the time in the vicinity of Cincinnati. While under examination, after much contradictory evidence, he refused to make further answers without obtaining the aid of council. John Van Ness Yates, esq. was sent for, who, after some private conversation with the prisoner, refused to defend him. It seems that this man lived with Mr. Whipple—and it appears upon examining Mrs. Whipple, that she had had suspicions of his intentions, or if our information is correct, the prisoner had expressed to her his determination to kill her husband, which sanguinary intention her fears prevented her from developing.

It is stated by persons from Albany, with whom we have conversed, that some time in the course of week before last, Mr. Whipple being absent to this city, whence he was expected to return to Albany on Saturday, Mrs. W. went down to Fobes' hotel, where her husband was in the habit of stopping as he landed from the boat, and wrote him a letter cautioning him not to come home, after dark as she feared he would be murdered—having seen suspicious persons lurking about the premises. And on her examination on Saturday, it is said she confessed that Orton had urged her to give her husband arsenic, declaring that if she did not, he would shoot him.—One of the morning papers says Orton finally confessed that his name was not the one he went by, and that his parents were respectable and living in Dutchess county, and not in Ohio, and he wrote to them to employ Elisha Williams, esq. to defend him. Such is the information, and we give it as it was related to us.—N. Y. Com. Adv.


Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1827.


*Candidates for the Legislature.*

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Abner Linthicum,
Charles R. Stewart,
Robert W. Kent,
William J. W. Compton,
Christopher L. Gantt,
Charles S. Matthews,
John S. Williams,
John S. Sellman,
Edward E. Anderson,
Stevens Gambrill,
Joseph Nicholson.

The Prairie, a new novel by Cooper, is published in Philadelphia last week.

No less than eighty-two boats arrived at Albany on the 15th inst. from the west; they were laden with wheat, lumber, &c.

*Prospect for Wheat in Virginia.*

The Winchester Virginian of the 8th instant contains the following disparaging account of the wheat in Virginia:

"From all quarters of the country we receive the most unfavourable intelligence of the state of the wheat crop; in some parts of this and the adjacent counties the prospect is so entirely hopeless that many of the farmers are ploughing up or pasturing their fields. We have been assured by intelligent and observant Farmers that since the first appearance of the fly, it has not been more destructive than the present season."

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

The brig Antelope at Philadelphia, from St Jago de Cuba, reports, that on the 1st inst. Great Heneaga bearing N.E. distant 4 leagues, was boarded by the Mexican National brig of War Bravo, W. A. Wyse, Esquire, commander, 28 days out from Cayo Huesso, on a cruize, and was treated with much politeness; reports that they a few days before had captured several prizes, amongst the number, a merchant brig from Vigo, in Spain, with the King's Mail and a rich cargo, bound to Havanna, sent her to Vera Cruz, also a sloop and brig, with cargoes of little value; liberated the former and sent the latter to Havanna with the prisoners; and the officers state that the squadron of Commodore Porter entered and sailed from Cayo at pleasure; that whilst Laborde was apparently blockading Commodore Porter, the smaller vessels were cruising on both sides of the Island of Cuba, capturing every vessel under the Spanish flag they met with, which was sufficient to keep the Captain General and Laborde in a continual state of fermentation.

HAVANNA.

The following account of the situation of Havanna, we copy from the Philadelphia National Gazette:—

"We have before us a letter from Havanna, dated 29th ultimo, from a respectable source, in which a melancholy picture is drawn of the condition of that city and of Cuba generally. Trade is said to be dull; money very scarce, and interest high; the public mind disquiet and suspicious; the administration of criminal justice lax and tardy, while offences and culprits multiply. It is added that notwithstanding all the boast about what the squadron of Laborde was to effect, nothing is done, and every day crews arrive belonging to vessels captured by the Mexican cruizers.

TWO EARS FOR ONE EYE.

A person was lately convicted in Davidson county, N. C. of maiming (gouging out an eye) another man, and sentenced, according to law, to stand in the pillory two hours, have both his ears cut off, and receive 39 lashes on his bare back.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

The operation of opening an Egyptian mummy was performed in the Gallery of Egyptian Antiquities, at Paris, on Sunday last. The Dauphiness and a number of scientific persons attended. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in a wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long, the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen color untarnished; eyes of enamel had been substituted to the original, a singularity which had been observed only once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts; one rolled round the head, the other round the breast; they were in such preservation as to allow of being deciphered by M. Champellion, jr. the body, by this means, was found to be that Tete-Muthias, daughter to the keeper of the Temple of Isis, at Thebes; different marks and ornaments also denoted that she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which, the skin has preserved, in a great degree, its elasticity, and even its humidity to some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscripts will no doubt bring to light some curious facts, which we shall be pleased to bring before our readers. The operation was managed by Drs. Delange and Dubois.—Paris paper.

PHRENOLOGY, &c.—There is in the English Monthly Magazine for March, a "Letter on affairs in general," which contains various matters well calculated to amuse the reader, who is weary of perusing from day to day columns on the subject of opposition, calumny and misrepresentation, and of the political feeling of this state and the other state, and of the true policy and feeling of all the states put together. As we have got to serve up something which may suit the palates of this class of readers, as well as of those who have their armour buckled on for fierce conflict, we subjoin one or two extracts from the letter to which we have referred:

The last number of the Edinburg Review but one—(and the subject is referred to again in the last number that come out)—contained the following story extracted from Mr. Combe's book on the later transactions in Phrenology. I quote from memory; but the facts of the case, which were well vouched, were these:

A bricklayer's labourer, who had fallen from a scaffold of considerable height, was brought in the course of the last year, to one (I forgot which) of the London hospitals. The man was senseless when he was taken into the house; and when he recovered his faculties after some hours, he spoke a language which no person about him could understand. Inquiries were made of the workmen who had known him, and had brought him to the hospital, but all that could be learned was, that he was an Englishman; and no one had ever heard him speak any other language than English. At the end of two days, however, a milk woman came into the ward where he lay, to visit another patient; and she understood him immediately; the language which he spoke was Welch. The result is, that this man had left Wales twenty years before his accident, and had so completely forgotten the Welch language at the date of it, that he was unable to speak that tongue at all.—The effect of the injury received on his head, however, had been to revive the faculty of speaking Welch which he had lost; and entirely to deprive him of that of speaking English, which, up to the moment previous to his fall, he had possessed completely.

Now, this story at first sight, seems to be rather too good. If it were offered as a burlesque case upon the doctrines of Phrenologists, it would be voted excellent. And yet a great many very strong facts, and well authenticated, may be found in support of it. There is a case which I believe may be fully relied on, of a gentleman who went out to dine (it was in the country) at the house of a friend; and, in returning home at night was thrown out of a gig and fell upon his head. He was a good deal hurt, and lay for some hours stunned by the blow; and on his recovery, never could recollect the fact of his having gone out to dinner.

Another case came within my own knowledge; arising, not from sudden violence, but from an affection of the brain by temporary disease. An officer on service in Spain with whom I was well acquainted became ill from brain fever. I had known this man from his youth; and I fully believe that he had never thought of turning a rhyme in his life, much less of composing poetry. On the second day after his head became affected, he, to every appearance, composed, and certainly uttered verses, which no one about him had ever heard before. The matter was rambling, but the rhyme was generally correct; and this process was continued for many hours with the most inconceiveable rapidity. As this gentleman recovered, his poetic fever left him; and with it I believe the faculty; he could make no verses afterwards.

Mr. Southey's second volume of the History of the Peninsula War which is just published, contains an account too, of two very curious instances, pretty nearly to the same purpose.

"Two singular cases of contusion of the brain were observed at this time in the hospitals." (This was at the siege of Gerona.) "One man did nothing but count, with a loud and deliberate voice, from forty to seventy, always beginning with the one and ending with the other, during the whole night. Another continually uttered the most extraordinary blasphemies and curses, exhausting the whole vocabulary of malediction, without any apparent emotion of anger."

I certainly never myself found a Phrenologist who could state a single rule in his science that he (or any body else) could maintain. But, on the other hand, there is nothing within our physiological knowledge at all capable of explaining facts like these.

Speaking of Phrenology, a little way back, reminds me—I attended two or three lectures on that science once; and I recollect it was argued as a strong evidence of the probable divisions of the brain into various compartments—each having its own business to perform; and not troubled by the operation of any other—the power that the mind possesses of relieving itself by a change of subject or study. As, for instance, a man fatigued with reading law or mathematics, takes up one of the Waverly novels, or even a poem which excites deep reflection, or even a work of metaphysics, like Mandeville's Fable of the bees, and reads on—as if with new strength—without difficulty. Now, this is a curious fact, but if it will support a scheme of divisions and departments in the head there certainly is any opening for a new system of the same character as to the construction of the stomach. Because just as certainly as a man who can read no more Coke or Newton will get on again with Byron, or Captain Basil Hall, just as certain it is that a man who can eat no more turtle, starts afresh when he gets upon venison—then upon woodcock,—then ratifia pudding—then a little macaroni with parmesan—and so on to fruit—devilled biscuit, &c. &c. &c. through his four removes. I think this is a new point; and I wish Dr. Kitchiner would apply his mind to it.

From the Quebec Gazette.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ROB ROY.

The following is extracted from a letter from a respectable source, dated the 2d inst. at St. Jean port Joli, near the scene of the wreck.

"I have unfortunately just been a witness of a frightful shipwreck. On the 30th ult. at 11 o'clock at night, a vessel from Belfast with 150 settlers, stranded on the shoals of L'islet. The people not knowing, in the gloomy storm and darkness, where they were, and the pilot supposing that the vessel was on some uninhabited island or shoal which the tide would cover did not land immediately. The tide rose, and the wind which blew so violently that it has thrown down many fences, trees and buildings in this neighbourhood, soon drove the huge waves over the vessel, giving it repeatedly heavy shocks. I saw them cut away in the morning both the masts, one after the other, and when this failed to relieve the vessel by lightening her, the people in confusion and dismay hurried to the end of the bowsprit, from which they precipitated themselves into the boats which were of course unable to contain so large a number. Most of them had been exposed to the whole force of the waves and they were benumbed with cold, and overpowered by their distressing and hopeless condition. Those who were left on board were only landed on the 1st about three o'clock in the afternoon. Of these some were dead and others dying. There are at this moment seventeen dead bodies in one house, men, women and children, but chiefly of the latter. These will be interred tomorrow.—At another house there are 7 other bodies. It is impossible to describe the heart-rending scenes which have passed before us.

"If these unfortunate settlers had disembarked at low water when the vessel first went ashore, none of them would have perished. One woman has lost her five children, and she and her husband are in a state of delirium.

Another account states that the original number of passengers was 151; of these were drowned, 19 children, 3 women and 2 men. The Waterloo brought away 27 men, 16 women, and 27 children—in all 70 persons—the rest had proceeded to Quebec by land. The survivors were loud in their praise of the inhabitants of the country near where they were wrecked, who treated them with the utmost kindness, slaughtering their cattle to give them provisions. The cargo of the Rob Roy is valued at 30,000*l* which is almost all lost or damaged. One man lost his wife and three children. Another out of four children lost three—the survivor is deaf and dumb. And Mrs. Lamb lost her husband, one child, and money, and property to the amount of 700*l*, and is now with six children left destitute.—The vessel is a total wreck.

Letter to the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

MONTREAL, 7th May, 1827.

SIR—We hasten to inform you, that upon an application made by the most respectable merchants of Quebec and Montreal, to the government and council, for permission to import flour from the United States by land or inland navigation, to go into bond for export to the West Indies, a decision is made permitting this trade; and orders will be given immediately at the ports of entry at the Coteau de Luc and St. Johns accordingly.

The effect of this is, that the importer or consignee here gives bonds at the port of entry, that the flour shall go into the King's warehouse, to remain there till sold for exportation, or actually exported to some of the British West India Islands; and when thus shipped the bonds are cancelled, and on its arrival in the West Indies, it only pays one shilling sterling per barrel, duty; or it may at any time be taken out of bond or sold for consumption in this country, or for shipment to any place other than the West Indies, by paying the duty here of five shillings sterling per barrel.

Montreal is not yet appointed as a warehousing port, and until it is (which will soon be the case, as also Kingston in Upper Canada,) flour coming in from the states in bond must be re-shipped to Quebec, there to go into the warehouse till sold or exported to the West Indies. But the expense of warehousing will be little if any more than if stored here; and we can have no doubt that flour so situated will sell for export to the West Indies at as high price as of the same quality of Canada flour, into one shilling sterling per barrel.

We are now writing out a circular, communicating this and other important commercial information, received via the river St. Lawrence from England, of as late a date as the 13th of April.

We quote superfine flour 27*s.* 6*d.* a 28*s.*; pot ashes 25*s.* a 25*s.* 6*d.*; pearl ashes 26*s.* a 26*s.* 6*d.*. Yours,

HORATIO GATES & CO.

THE GREEKS.—We learn from Captain Gregory, of the U. S. Navy, that it has lately been represented, that there was a disagreement between him and Contostavlos, relative to the adjustment of their accounts, for manning and navigating to Greece, the frigate Hellas. It will be recollected that according to a law of the United States, where seamen are discharged in a foreign port, they are entitled to receive two months pay, and one months pay is required to be paid to the American Consul at the port of discharge, which constitutes a fund for the support of disabled seamen in foreign ports, and to defray the expense of their passage home. There being no American Consul at Napoli di Romania, where the seamen on board the Hellas were discharged, Captain Gregory was willing to take charge of the one month's pay of each seaman, for the Government of the United States, if the Greek authorities were willing to deliver it over to him; Contostavlos remonstrated, however, against this payment, saying that the Greeks were at this time very much in need of money, and the United States Government would undoubtedly be willing that this amount should be yielded to them. Capt. Gregory did not insist upon the payment, considering that his duty was discharged in simply naming the subject. Contostavlos gave to Capt. Gregory such a certificate of the above facts as he wished.

The arrival of Capt. G. diffused great joy among the Greeks, as it was immediately rumoured that an American Naval Officer had been sent out by the Government of the United States to their assistance, and Capt. G. had great difficulty in persuading even the most respectable Greeks that the Government of this country had no hand in his coming.

Capt. G. mentions that Admiral Miaulis is very popular: that in him more than any other man among them, the confidence and affection of all the Greeks unite. On the arrival of Capt. G. at Napoli, he was requested to navigate the frigate over to Ægina, and consented to do so; that with him went passenger Admiral Miaulis; whom he treated, having the means to do so, with that generous hospitality which characterizes the naval service of our country. On the arrival of the ship at Ægina, the command was surrendered to Miaulis, and Capt. G. became his guest. They were immediately put on stinted allowance, and supplied with very common food. The Admiral apologized for this change of fare, by telling Capt. G. that there were so many thousands of his countrymen destitute of the sustenance of life, that he dare not supply him with better food. Indeed it is most affecting to hear Capt. G. relate the fact that there are thousands of destitute human beings crowding the streets of Napol, who eagerly seize even the blades of grass within their reach, to sustain life. Capt. G. is of opinion that the coarsest and cheapest dried provisions in this country are the best to send the Greeks—beans, peas, kiln-dried corn meal, he represents to be equal, if not preferable, as articles of provision, to wheat flour. Fish are in great demand among the Greeks; but they eat very little animal food.—N. Y. Statesman.

Columbus, (Ohio) May 10.

DARING ROBBERY.

On the night of the 7th inst. the vault of the Treasury of this state was broken open and a large sum of money taken therefrom, being as we understand, the sum remaining to defray the civil list of the present year, except a special deposit, in the Western Reserve and Franklin Bank of Columbus. The insecurity of the treasury vault as a place of deposit, has for many years been a subject of conversation amongst the members of the legislature, but no provisions were made for any different arrangement. In fact, a jealousy against banks has so far prevailed that no direct assent could be obtained to lodge the funds in any of them for security.

The instruments made use of by these daring felons, were two chisels and a large augur which they, it appears from the testimony already taken, obtained by breaking into a cabinet shop. The shutters of the back window of the room connected with the vault of the treasury were opened by prying of the bar which secured the shutter; on entering the room they commenced their operations upon the vault which was secured by two large iron doors. These were forced by removing the wood and brick work.—The public treasure was in two iron chests one within the other. Both were forced and the entire funds taken away. The treasurer had even taken the precaution to procure a faithful young man to lodge in the office for public security. This young man was absent for a few days on a visit to his friends, and in his absence the daring deed was done. The police and citizens of this place have been using the utmost vigilance and industry to detect the robbers.—Every one is satisfied that the Treasurer has used every precaution in his power to secure the public funds.

A fire broke out in New-York about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning on the north side of Columbia-st. between Broome and Delancy streets, and destroyed ten or twelve buildings.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Friday morning last, after an illness of several weeks, Mrs ELIZA SANDERS, consort of William Sanders, Esquire, of this county. By the decease of this lady, an affectionate husband has been bereft of an amiable companion, and four infant children of a tender and fond mother. But it is not in the immediate circle of her own family only, that her loss will be felt; it will also be felt by many friends who were acquainted with the goodnes of her heart; who properly appreciated her worth, and who sincerely lament her death.

DIED, in this city on Saturday the 12th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE DENTON, leaving a husband and four children to mourn her death.

POSTSCRIPT.

*From the Baltimore Chronicle of the 22d instant.*

THE JACKSON COVENTION

IN MARYLAND.

The Jackson Convention assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the public room in the Athenæum. The attendance of the members was very general, and Convention full to the extent of the most sanguine expectation. We shall give the details in due time—in the mean time we wish our friends, and the friends of the great cause, to know that every thing goes on most prosperously in the cause of the people, and Maryland will be found true to Jackson and the Constitution.

The Convention was called to order by Roger B. Taney, esq. who moved that General Thomas M. Foreman, of Cecil county be called to the Chair, as President of the Convention.

Wm. B. Beall, of Frederick was nominated as Secretary, and J. B. Brooks, of Prince George's county, assistant Secretary.

The meeting being organized, Mr. Winchester, a delegate from Baltimore, who introduced some resolutions, stating the general principles, and the leading grounds of opposition to the administration and re-election of Mr. Adams and concluded with introducing a resolution, proposing the appointment of a committee to consist of one from each electoral district, to prepare and submit to the Convention an address to the people of Maryland, upon the subject of the late and approaching presidential election. The committee was appointed, and it is expected will report to the Convention at 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Winchester also moved the appointment of a committee to consider and report, what measures are proper to be adopted by the Convention. The Convention adjourned till 12 o'clock this day.

## Foreign Intelligence

From the New-York Spectator of May 21.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Milton, Capt. Webb, arrived yesterday from Liverpool bringing dates to the 21st ult. four days later than the last advices. They contain nothing of importance. The resignations in consequence of Mr. Canning's appointment continued to be sent in. Sir John Copely has been appointed Lord Chancellor. Lord Carlisle goes to Ireland, and the Marquis of Hertford declines the office of Lord Chamberlain.

The Marquis of Anglesea has accepted the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, and despatches have been sent to the Duke of Cambridge renewing the offer to his Royal Highness of the office of Commander in Chief.

Sir N. C. Findal, the Solicitor General has given in his adhesion to Mr. Canning's administration.

Sir Chas. Wetherell, Attorney General, Hon. J. Becket, Judge Advocate General, Earl of Strafsbury, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords, Hon. Chas. Arbuthnot, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, &c. have resigned. The following arrangements are under consideration, or have taken place, says the Mercury of the 20th—Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral; Hon. G. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mr. Robinson (with a Peerage) Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control; Lord Bexly, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

GREECE.—The intelligence from Greece is of a vague, though generally favourable character. One report says, that Lord Cochrane had arrived with his steamers at the Morea, and that Athens was free; another says, that the latter place was beseiged by 5000 Turks; that the Greeks were well supplied with provisions and would not surrender.

CORN BILL.—It appears that the warehousing of corn is to be permitted under the new act, and that the duty is to be levied according to the price in the home market, not at the date of importation; but at the time when the corn is taken out for consumption.

## In Chancery,

May 21, 1827.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Abel Joice, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 21st day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once, in each of three successive weeks, before the 21st day of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount for which the land sold to be $325.

True copy,

Test. Ramsay Waters.

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 24.


Attention!

*The First Annapolis Sharp Shooters*

Are requested to meet at the Ball Room on Saturday Evening next 26th instant, at half past seven o'clock, on business of great importance to the Company.

By Order,

James Dunn, O. S.

May 24.


## Adams Meeting

*In Anne-Arundel County.*

The citizens in the fourth, fifth and sixth election districts of Anne-Arundel county, who are in favour of the re election of John Quincy Adams, to the Presidency of the United States, are respectfully requested to assemble at Merrill's Tavern, Waterloo, on Saturday the 2d of June, ensuing at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to promote that object.

☞The Editors of the Gazette, Annapolis, Patriot, American, and Morning Chronicle in Baltimore, are respectfully desired to publish the above.

May 24

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on Saturday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

All that part of a tract of land lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called Hammond's Second Connexion, containing 139 acres, formerly occupied by the late James O'Rourke. This land will be sold subject to the right of dower of the said O'Rourke's Widow. Terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On the ratification of the sale, and the paymen of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.

May 24.

## Caution to Travellers.

Attempts having been repeatedly made by Captain Levin Jones, the proprietor of one of the lines of stages, from Castle Haven to Cambridge, to force passengers by the Steam Boat Maryland, to take seats in his Stage, by enacting 25 cents from those who take seats in the subscriber's Carriage—This is to give Notice, That the road leading to Castle Haven Wharf, is a

**Public County Road.**

and consequently free for all travellers.—Captain Jones has no right to make any such unjust demand.

The Subscriber's STAGE with good horses and careful driver, will at all times be in readiness to convey passengers to or from the Steam Boat—Passengers—If more than one, 50 cents only—if but one, 75 cents.

Horses and carriages will be furnished at a moment's warning, to convey travellers to any part of the Peninsula, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

Sign of the Steam Boat and Stage.

The proprietor's INN is ready for the reception and accommodation of travellers.

May 24. 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of Elizabeth Whittington, executrix of John Whittington, at the suit of Dr George Howell, for the use of Gassaway Pindell, I have seized and taken in execution one negro man Frank, one boy Joseph, one negro woman named Ellen, and her small child, two horses; and on Monday the 11th day of June next, at Friendship, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Attendance by Philip Pindell, deputy for R. Welch, of Ben.

May 24. Shff. A. A. county.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, short letters of administration on the personal estate of Ezekiel Stewart; late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Alfred Stewart, Adm'r.

May 24. 3w.

## Notice

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 19th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order,

R. I. Cowman, Clk.

June 24.